## Proceedings of the State Convention.

From the St. Louis Demoerat. ADMINISTRATIVE Topeka, November 6 .- The Convention went to Committee of the Whole on Report No. 17. As amended, the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General, State Geologist, State Printer, and Prison Inspectors, are to be elected for two years, by the

STATE SCRIP.

The special committee to whom was referred artain resolutions on the subject of issuing edences of debt against the State of Kansas. and to make the same bear interest, and also to report the items legitimately chargeable against to be held, up to the time when our information the State of Kansas," reported these resolu-

Resolved, That the evidence of indebtedness alerest at ten per centum per annum. Resolved, That items of work done or money expended in the election of a Delegate to Congress, are not legitimate charges against the

cate of Kansas. Resolved, That in view of the work which the clerks are required to perform, owing to the

MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The select committee to whom was referred resolution offered by Mr. Goodin, reported the Resolved, That the General Assembly shall have no power to pass any law whereby the sepante estate of a married woman, either in prop-erty real, personal, or mixed, shall ever be made sabjet to the disposal of the husband, or subect to the payment of the debts of the husband, in any manner, unless by written consent of the wife first obtained, duly acknowledged, and recorded, witnessed by at least two witnesses, to e named by the wife. That the General Asembly shall have no power to pass any law de priving the mother of an equality with the fathe maintenance, education, and care of their children; and in no case shall the mother ! be deprived of her children, except on account of insanity, intemperance, or other gross impro-

BOUNDARIES OF KANSAS. Kansas, as bounded by its organic law, exands to the Rocky Mountains, some 700 miles from the Missouri river. It is about 190 miles ! com north to south. In the debate on the repert of the committee on apportionments, Mr. Pawnee, suggested that Kansas be on the west by a line drawn north and about 180 miles from the Missouri river. This would make a large and almost square state; the majority of the delegates seemed to favor the division; but, supposing that Congress alone had the power to bound the Territories, fixed the boundaries as indicated in the Kan-

Nebraska Act. Topela, November 8-11 P. M .- The evensession met at 64 o'clock. Mr. Schnyler ared that a letter from S. P. Chase, the Gov-Mr. Parrott and Mr. Delahay expressed their approbation of reading the letter, as out of order in a legislative body; while Mr. Robinson, on the contrary, gave notice, that if Mr. Delahar's Nebraska resolution passed, he would re a resolution of congratulation on Mr. Chase's election.

TIRTH OF FUTURE PARTIES. The Convention then went into Committee of e Whole on Mr. Delahav's "Nebraska Resoaion," and the amendments offered to it. resolution, as reported from the select

illice to whom it was referred, reads thus: Remired, That this Convention approve the ciple of Squatter Sovereignty, and non-intervention of the people of the States, as well of Congress, in the local affairs of the Terri-

Mr. Crosby's substitute is as follows: Resolved. That the action of the bill under hich the Territory of Kansas was organized as not secured that which it professed to guar the authorities thus constituted have utterly failed to secure the tranquillity of his Territory, or the political rights of the citi ens therein; that, therefore, we fall back upon principles of popular sovereignty, as enur ciated in the National Bill of Rights, believing such principles alone to have been sustained in believing that in the present emergence such is the only means of securing the political whis of he people of Kansas, or the peace and

traity of the same.
Dr. Robinson's amendment, by way of pream to Mr. Delahay's resolution, is taken from M. Allen, of Massachusetts. he presultie of a series of resolutions drawn in by the executive committee, adopted at a was meeting at Lawrence some time ago. It

using the Territorial Government and advising the Convention to make no sectional issues, but endeavor to get make no sectional issues, but endeavor to get After considerable discussion the vote was den-15 against, 16 for, Mr. Delahay's reso-

This vote has created a gread deal of angry eling. The "previous question" was de conced as a gag law. Dr. Robinson gave no

The Republican and Democratic parties have en formed by it.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 27, 1855.

To the Latitor of the National Era:

the daily copies, after commenting upon an article in the New York Tribune of October gan. 20th, under the head of McCrea's Case, closes

take notice of it-one of its editors and one

his paper advocate, viz: that if the will endorse his denial and statements the Herald as true, in his own hand, and the manuscript in the hands of one of lettrea's counsel, or will take that article up imself, and will give it a full and fair denial, n deposite the manuscript as aforesaid,

### We are in receipt of intelligence from Platte mty, relative to the unsettled condition of

FROM PARKVILLE.

hirgs there, which we have time only this ormant was an eye-witness of what he has ated to us: and his account, so far as it goes, can be fully depended upon. Mr. Park, accommaied by his lady, arrived at Parkville about fortnight since. He was kindly received and em quietly about his business, expecting as A day or two after his arrival, he was informed, a good authority, that the "secret association ad met some days previously in Platte city, at key were determined to drive him off, at all ards; and that they would be down some forming of that week. Revolvers were reportto have been sent down, and letters were said have been received, stating that the Associaon would destroy Parkville, if opposition was Intelligence of this state of affairs having

spread through the town, about two the inhabitants assembled, and and resolutions inviting Mr. Park to remain, of the same time, a committee was appointed the served body, when they came into town, of the citizens of Parkville. Much discussion took the committee of the series organization arrived, the men to committee of the series organization arrived, they were not heard of any serious estults.

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act business; and while he could never concede a single right, he was ready to do anything that was manly and honorable to prevent the effusion of blood; but he was in the hands of his bock.

Stephen Warren, C. A. Walburn, J. Williamson, Robert M. Riddle, J. H. Sewall, T. J. Powers, W. W. Wise, Richard Coulter, F. S. Stambock. friends.

Col. Burnes then asked them if they wer satisfied, to which they responded, "No!" Col. Burnes then said: "Then let the principle be settled in blood. We ask the honors of war. Set your day, and we will meet you, but don't sneak down in the night. Come openly, and blood will flow as freely as in the Mexican war. We fight for principle, for right!" Col. Summers added: "Let them come, and the streets of Parkville will be hotter than hell in fifteen minutes l" Meetings, both of the friends of law and order and of the secret league, continued prevailed. It was reported that Atchison was at Platte City. Our informant learns that propourbt, in the opinion of the committee, to bear ositions for civil war and disunion had been strongly urged by members of the secret league. We shall await further tidings with anxiety. St. Louis Democrat, 20th.

### LATER FROM KANSAS.

The Free State Constitutional Convention cention, we recommend that the principal sas Territory, concluded its deliberations on being and reporter be allowed six dollars per, Saturday evening, November 10. The resoluhem for their services, and the other clerks five tion offered by Mr. Delahay, endorsing the prin ciple of the Nebraska bill, was rejected. The Constitution is to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 15th day of December. The Pro-Slavery State Convention met at Leavenworth, November 14th, 1855. Governor

Shannon was appointed President, and Stringfellow Secretary. The Governor, on taking the chair, made a vehement speech against the Free State movement. He said that the Legislature was a legal body, and that they who would not obey the laws passed by it, commit ted treason against the Government; that Reeder's election was a revolutionary movement, and that they who voted for him on the 9th of October nullified the organic act. He added, that if Congress should by any means sanction the Constitution of the Free State Convention, nothing more nor less than civil war must follow.

The resolutions passed by the Pro-Slaver Convention are in keeping with Gov. Shannon's speech. They denounce Mr. Reeder—they endorse the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and pronounce the purposes of the Free State Convention treasonable, They conclude by pledging "the law and order party, Union-loving party, and State Rights party, of Kansas Territory," to the

support of Governor Shannon.

The grand jury of the United States District Court, sitting at Leavenworth, has found a bill of indictment for murder against McCrea. The grand jury, as empannelled at the September term, consisted of sixteen men, and could not find a bill against him. The present jury was packed by the Court, without the knowledge of McCrea or his counsel, by the addition of six jurors, who, as is reported, were understood to be against McCrea.

### THE CINCINNATI ENOW NOTHING CON-VENTION.

This Convention, in obedience to a call sign ed by the Bolters from the Philadelphia Convention, on the adoption of the twelfth section, assembled on Wednesday, 20th November. We give below the proceedings, as reported by the the 34th Congress is complete.

New York Herald:

The Senate will consist of fifteen Republi-When the Convention was called to order.

General Williamson, of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair.

The following was then put and carried: Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention shall be kept secret, until otherwise or-

The reporters and others then withdrew, and | well founded.

Messrs. Walburn, of Pennsylvania; Sh Indiana; Geer, of Illinois; Guthrie, of Michigan; and Knight, of Rhode Island, were appointed a Committee on Credentials. They reported that the States of Ohio, Illinois, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Michigan, were represented in the Convention-forty-three delegates in all.

The Committee on Permanent Organization nsisted of C. C. Wick, J. T. Knight, of Rhode Island; Maddox, of Vermont; S. M. Allen, of Massachusetts; N. W. Wise, Chancey Knapp, and James C. Moody, of Indiana. They reported the following list of permanent officers, which was ratified by the Convention: President-Thomas B. Ford, of Ohio.

Vice Presidents-Wm. Sheets, of Indiana; S Secretary-W. W. Deavenhower, of Pennsyl-

Sergeant-at-Arms-J. G. Sutter, of Ohio. The President addressed the Convention urging union and harmony in the party all over

the whole American party on a national pla J. W. Dawson, of Indiana, offered a resolu tion proposing to expunge the twelfth section of the Philadelphia platform, and substitute in its stead a deciaration that Slavery is not a na tional, but a sectional issue, and must be se

tled as such by the States. Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, moved that this reso lution, and all others, be referred to a commi

tee appointed: Messrs. Sheets, of Indiana; Spooner, of Ohio Geer, of Illinois; Maddox, of Vermont; Knight The Kansas Herald, a paper of no respectability, published at this place to the number of of Rhode Island; Keith, of Massachusetts Sewall, of Pennsylvania; and Wood, of Mich

Mr. Gossler, of Pennsylvania, the author

the resolution excluding the reporters, offered a resolution recommending delegates of States character, and so notoriously despised by the character of the characte Philadelphia Grand Council, by Kenneth Raythe proprietors having been actually engaged ner, of North Carolina, excluding Slavery alto gether from the platform. Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. perhaps, more generally than any man in this Spooner, of Ohio, also offered a resolution to

"Yet we would ask the Tribune and all get rid of the Slavery issue.

Mr. Moody, of Indiana, offered a resolution recommending the abolition of all rituals, tests, &c., and allowing each State Council to regu late its own matters, without regard to the Na tional Council. This was laid on the table, and the Conven

tion adjourned for dinner. Afternoon Session.

the American party to trouble itself about sec There was some debate on this propositio several of the Abolition delegates being rather indignant. It was closed by a strong national

speech from Governor Johnston, at the conclu-

on of which, the Convention adjourned. The popular plan to-night is to recommend a special session of the Grand Council at Philadelphia, on the 18th of February next, four days before the Nominating Council meets, at which the twelfth section shall be cut altogether, and the principle of State sovereignty substituted, allowing the South to hold niggers in peace and the North to work on the straight native platform, without regard to Slayery at all. Something like this will be done, at any rate. There will be no attempt at forming a Northern party. The chances for the party in 1856 are considered too good to be imperiled in that way. The Convention here is in the hands of

Thursday, November 22, 1855. The Convention re-assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, fifty-one delegates present, as

men who think their distinctive American prin-

ciples of more consequence than Seward nig-

Ohio.-Joseph Burnett, Thos. H. Ford, Cal-

Michigan.-Chauncey Knapp. Wm. Wood M. A. Machaughton.

Wisconsin.—John Lockwood.

Brother Bartlett, of Kentucky, President of the United States, that fugitives from service or labor, escaping from one State into shother,

the National Council, was present.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a Conservative platform, and the ten minutes rule was adopted. This was victory for the Conservatives. The Black Republicans are in a small minority.

The platform, which requests that the Na-

The platform, which requests that the National Council will expunge the twelfth section, emn compact aforesaid, for remedy whe sof: denounces the Kansas act, and claims that no more slave States shall be admitted into the

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, asking the Grand Council to blot out the twelfth section, and make a platform upon which the North and the South could both stand, without violence to the principles of the majority of the people in either. Mr. Allen thinks that the Grand Council next February might fix up a plan for a truly hational organization, leaving each State to hold its peculiar views on the Slavery question. Mr. Allen is a fair representative of the moderate men in the

On the other hand, there is a Seward Fusion party, headed by Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, President of the State Council. They want an Abolition platform, so as to bring about a fusion with the Black Republicans.

There are two reports for a platform, and

lots of amendments. A sharp debate is now going on. Friday, November 23, 1855. In the Know Nothing Convention, yesterday

the afternoon and evening sessions were entire ly devoted to the discussion of the majority report, which was finally adopted in a vote by States of 93 to 11. The report characterizes the Missouri Compromise as an infraction of plighted faith, and demands its restoration; declaring that if efforts to that end fail in Congress, admission into the thority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for

Union should be refused to any new State tolerating Slavery, and formed out of territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise; protests against coalescing with any party that demands the abandonment of American principles or a disorganization of the American party; and recommends a has made demand and claimed them from the 19th February next. The minority report was sustained chiefly

by the Ohio and Michigan delegations, but was thirty days have elapsed since the service of the rejected. It insisted on the exclusion of Slave- said demand, and that said slave or slaves have ry from the National territory, and declared or have not been delivered at the time of the that proscription on account of birthplace was making of the affidavit, and shall also, in said unwarranted. It recommended the party to act openly, regarded the Slavery question as the paramount issue, recommended river and scribe them, and to file such affidavit, in the harbor improvements, and a generous foreign | Clerk's office of the Superior Court of any coun-

The Convention, after adopting a vote of thanks to its officers, adjourned sine die at midnight. POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT CON-

GRESS. rom the Albany Evening Journal, (Republican.) Nov. 2: Congressional elections have now been held in all the States, and, with the exception of four vacancies in the Senate and one in the House,

When the Convention was called to order, there were about fifty persons in the room; for-there were about fifty persons in the room; for-there were delegates.

the proportion is who favor the extension of fail to appear and make answer, a judgment fail to appear and make answer, a judgment freedom, it is larger than it has been in that "nisi" shall be rendered and entered to the body for many years.

It is not easy to classify the House of Repre-

sentatives. The same member is frequently claimed by two or three distinct parties; and such is the disorganized state of old party lines, that the claim of each may in some cases be

members of the Know Nothing Order. It is claimed that 127 are, or have been, members of the Democratic party. At the same time, it is ascertained that 123 are Republicans, support ed and elected on the platform of opposition to Slavery extension. Either of these, were party demarcations strictly drawn, would be a majority of the House. But it is morally certain that, upon

all relating to Freedom or Slavery, both the Know Nothings and Democrats will be divided. Nor is there even any prominent question of naturalization or office upon which the Know Nothings can act together. Neither is there any question of Democratic or Administration policy upon which the Democrats can agree. But upon what will be the main subjects of debate and action this winter, viz: questions growing out of Slavery extension, the lines are

marked with tolerable distinctness. For all practical purposes, therefore, the House stands:

Republicans 123
All others 111

ILLNESS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS .- Dr. E Read, the physician of Judge Douglas, writes

from Terre Haute, Indiana, November 19, to

the Chicago Times as follows:

"I have noticed various paragraphs in rela-tion to the illness of Hon. S. A. Douglas, who is under my professional care, which may have ome tendency to mislead the public mind as to his real condition. Knowing the general anxiety throughout the country in regard to him, and that the time is near at hand when it may be expected that he will resume his duties in the Senate, I have thought it due to his friends and the public to state that for the last three weeks he has been seriously ill, and that during that time he has not been able to leave his bed. At one period, there was a slight amendment of his symptoms, which induced the hone of a speedy recovery; but it proved to be delusive, and there is not now any change which would warrant me in saying when it will be prudent or safe for him to leave his room. I trust this statement will likewise afford the proper apology to the Judge's numerous correspondents, as he has not been, nor is he now, in a condition either to write or dictate.

U. S. SENATOR FROM MISSOURL-We see no reason to change our opinion, that the session f the Legislature will go over without the elecion of a Senator.

On the first ballot last winter, Mr. Bento

received forty votes; Mr. Atchison, fifty-six; Mr. Doniphan, fifty-nine—and there was one vote scattering, (Whig.) Since that time, there have been some changes. Carroll county, which then gave a vote for Doniphan, will now give one, we guess, for Atchison. Cass county is represented by a Whig now, in place of a Bentonite, who resigned; and Mr. Benton's vote is further reduced by the untimely death of two of his political friends at the Gasconade Bridge, The Convention re-assembled at three o'clock.

Mr. C. Knapp, of Michigan, offered a resolution further reduced by the untimely death of two in ignoring the famous twelfth section altogether, and declaring that it was not proper for and by injuries received by the untimely death of two of his political friends at the Gasconade Bridge, and declaring that it was not proper for prevent their appearance at Jefferson City. According to our calculations, Mr. Benton's strength on joint ballot is reduced to thirtyfour votes-a sufficient number, under a skilf leader, to prevent the election of Atchison, or any of his immediate friends, but not enough to induce any other party to rally to them. St. Louis Republican, Nov. 20.

> North Adams Transcript says;
> "The vote of this Congressional district for Governor, at the late election, was, for Rockwell 5,139, Beach 4,201, Gardner 3,203, Walley 405, Rockwell over Gardner 1,936. It will be recol lected that this is Rev. Mark Trafton's district, where last year his plurality over Goodrich was 2,638—a change in one year of 4,574. In the entire vote last year, Mr. Trafton lacked but 93 of a clear majority, while this year he lacks

LETTER FROM THE POPE.—A letter from the Pope, addressed to the Archbishop and Bishops of the province of New York, dated in January last, has just been published in the Freeman's Journal. The object of the communication is to recommend the friends of the church in New York to co-operate in the establishing at Rome

RETALIATION ON THE ABOLITION STATES.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced into the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, "to provide for garnishment, in certain cases, and for other purposes:"

shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to

whom such slave or slaves may belong: And whereas the citizens of the State of Georgis

have been wronged and injured in their proper ty by a failure on the part of certain States to SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Sense and House of Representatives of the State o Goorgia in General Assembly met, and it is vereby enacted by the authority of the same That when any slaves shall have escaped (s may hereafter escape from his or her owne, and flee to any other State, or be carried a any other State; and if the owner of such s ave or slaves, his agent or attorney in fact, hereto authorized by said owner, shall deman! Isim. her, or them, from the Governor of the Spate to which the escape has been made, or to which such slave or slaves has been carried, such demand to declare the loss of the slive or slaves, the value thereof, and the hire of the same, and said demand to contain a description of such slave or slaves, the age, sex, complexion, and name thereof, which demand, with the facts therein stated, shall be verified by the path of the owner of such slave, his agent or at orney, before any officer authorized to administer a oath; and if, after such demand, such slave or slaves shall not be delivered up, on claim afore said, within thirty days thereafter, then and in that event each and every citizen and body por-porate of said State to which such fugitive may have escaped or been carried, shall be deered held, and bound, as debtors, to the said owner o such slave or slaves, to the full amount of the value of said slave or slaves, and the hire

the owner of such slave or slaves, upon the happening of the contingencies specified in the foregoing section, to make an affidavit before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths, that his slave or slaves has or have esmeeting of the delegates at Philadelphia on the Governor of the State to which said slave or slaves had been carried, in pursuance of the trems of the second section of this act, and that terms of the second section of this act, and that keff and diplomatists from Vienna and Ministy in this State; and when so filed, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of said Court to isshe a summons of garnishment, directed to the Sheriff of said county, to cite such person or persons or bodies corporate as may be named by the affidavit to appear at the next term of the Shpe-rior Court to be held in and for said county, twenty days after the said citation by the Sheriff as aforesaid, to answer what he, she, or it, was indebted to any citizen of or body corporate of the State to which such slave or slaves may have escaped or been carried at the time of such

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the au "nisi" shall be rendered and entered by the Court against him her, or it, in favor of the affiant, for the amount of the value and hire specified in the affidavit, which said judgment shall be made final at the next term, unless good cause be shown for the failure to answer, and onered them battle; but the Russians, and onered them battle; but the Russians retired after exchanging a few rounds of artillery. The French afterwards burnt several towns and villages on their route, and resturned to Eupatoria.

Odessa advices say that Gen. Toddleben is since the service aforesaid, he, they, she, or it, was indebted to any citizen, firm, or body corslaves has escaped or been carried as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Court to call a Jury hereupon the Court shall render a judgment against such garnishee for the amount se as-

ssed, provided the same does not exceed the aount admitted in the answer, and execution hundred thousand.

Omer Pasha, in Asia, has opened friendly comer Pasha, in Asia, has opened friendly successful to be asset to be a six and the successful to the suc issue accordingly in favor of the affiant.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted by the au thority aforesaid, That if the answer of the garnishee shall deny indebtedness as aforesaid, r shall not admit an amount sufficient to pay off and discharge the value of the slave or slaves so escaping as aforesaid, and the hire thereof as assessed by the Jury aforesaid, then and in that case execution shall issue for such an amount as is admitted to be due, and the affiant shall institute like proceedings in any other county against any other person or per sons, and upon a return of "nulla bona," by the Sheriff, on an execution so obtained against any garnishee as aforesaid, when the answer aits any amount to be due, said affiant shall

have the like proceedings against any person in any other county.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That the payment by any garnishee of a judgment under this act shall be a discharge, to the extent of such payment, from any liability to such a citizen of such efaulting State, as such garnishee shall admit in his answer was his creditor at the time of

the service of garnishment.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any garnishee shall answer that he gave a note or notes, or hill or bills of exchange, or other commercial securi-ty, for the payment of the debt due from him to such citizen of said defaulting State, and that said securities for money were not due at the time of the service of said garnishment, and were payable to bearer or order, such gar nishee shall still be deemed and held the debtor of the payee, unless he shall further answer that he was, before the said service, notified that the same had been transferred, and to whom such transfer had been made.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed. THE BREAD LEAGUES .- These organization

have assumed an importance in our city, ren-dering them worthy of general consideration, and we might devote space in our columns to an estimate of the results that will probably flow from this movement. There are defects in the plans of most of these Leagues that will in the pians of most of these Leagues that will render them of no avail, as far as economy is concerned. Most of them look to a single operation, and then they terminate. But there is a plan, proposed by the Philadelphia Flour and Produce Company, which promises something permanent. According to this proposition, eight or ten individuals will be incorporated, ecuring a charter for ten years. The amount member, each person must pay the sam of five dollars on a share, and the remainder of the dollars on a share, and the remainder of the doning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon, 25,000 doning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon doning in the fort 174 pieces doning in the fort 174 pieces doning in the fort 174 pieces donin advance on the original cost. The operations of this Society are at present confined to flour; but, if successful, they will be extended to other but, if successful the but, if successful, they will be extended to other articles necessary for the support of the house hold. Without expressing any opinion as to the probable success of any other blan, this seems to us to promise to be a sersible and seems to us proper investment for the economical .

Philadelphia American.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES. - New: York Nov. 23.—The Times correspondent telegraphs that Secretary Dobbin has addressed a letter to Mr. Crampton, tendering the thanks of our Government for the generous promptness with which the British Admiral Johnston, on the which the British Admiral Johnston, on the coast of Brazil, recently placed the British steamer Trident at the service of Com. Slater, to search for the reissing box

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British steamer Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday, with accounts from London and Liverpool to the 10th instant. Our telegraphic correspondents have furnished the following summary of her news: Whereas it is provided, by the Constitution of

ENGLAND. The excitement respecting a war with the United States has quite subsided. The leading journals are ashamed of the panic, and are at | winter. The wood hut sent out from England tempting to excuse it, and let themselves gently down by attributing the pretended hostile attitude of the United States to an election ruse who are not able to erect a stone mansion, but on the part of the President and his Cabinet.
Intelligent Englishmen of all ranks express hut, which are much in favor; and those who themselves pained and humiliated by the whole | cannot secure either of these aristocratic sort FRANCE

Another false report has been circulated, of

nity for Boylan's losses.

largely reduced. SPAIN. Unfriendly relations are arising between Spain and England, partly in relation to the case of Mr. Boylan, British subject, who was expelled from Cuba, notwithstanding an agreement on the part of Spain to submit his griev-

ances to the arbitration of the British Consul at

New Orleans. Great Britain demands indem

The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany still remains unsettled. A correspond- to justify the boundless confidence of the Czar, ent of the London Morning Post says there is who has arrived in our vicinity, to provide for a charge of swindling. The law of Pennsylvania no doubt that a revolutionary movement has broken out in Sicily, and that several of the insurgents have been captured and shot. Arrests have also been made at Palermo.

RUMORED DISPOSITION FOR PEACE. It is rumored that Russia accepts the office arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. of mediation between Denmark and the United

Gen. Canrobert is now at Stockholm, charged with the mission of bringing Sweden into the alliance against Russia. Sweden is required to either assent to or reject the proposition defi-

It was reported, from Berlin, that Russia had recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria, of her wish to renew negotiations, and that General Bourquency had re turned to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals for Russia.

It was further reported that Prince Gortschaters from the other German Courts are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw, in the middle of November, when the question of renewal of negotiations will be settled. It is also stated remitted to Constantinople. As another instalthat the Emperor of France is favorable to further efforts to obtain peace.

A French camp of 50,000 men is being form-

ed in Silistria.

The rumors of a battle near Simpheropol turned out to be false. Despatches from Sebastopol say that the

Russian projectiles reach almost every spot in the city, and that a desultory fire was kept up on both sides. The Allies say that the Russians are making preparations for a retreat.

Gen. Levaillant has been appointed French Governor of Sebastopol. Gen. Campbell, taking

offence at the appointment of Gen. Codrington, asks leave to return. The French troops are to garrison Kinburn. and the English have returned to Sebastopol. On the 3d, a French force from Eupatoria, on a reconnoissance, fell in with a large body Russians, and offered them battle; but the

good cause be shown for the failure to answer, and a full answer, and in such answer garnishee shall answer, and in such answer ed that Odessa will be dismantled, and the guns of the subjoined extract of a general order issued by the chief of General Simpson's staff in the Crimea, dated October 9th, it appears that the

tween Kinburn and Cherson. The Czar had returned direct to St. Petersburgh, from Nicolaieff. It was reported, from Odessa, that the Allies

had effected a landing near Perekop, and that of twelve men to come, who shall upon proof the Russians were hastening to oppose them; United States Army will receive from the Commissariat rations for themselves and servants, St. Petersburgh despatches say that the Russian Crimean army is provisioned for eight the Crimea: Major Delatield, United States

> relations with Schamyl. Selim Pasha is to be stationed at Erzeroum with the imperial guard, from whence he would threaten the rear of the Russians besieging Kars. Omer Pasha commenced to march on Kartai on the 20th, with twenty-two battalions. Advices from Persia mention the departure of Ambassadors for St. Petersburgh. THE LATEST.

> A telegraphic despatch, dated at Vienna, on the 9th instant, says . " Despatches received at the Turkish embassy state that the bombard-ment of Nicolaieff commenced on the 29th October, and continued throughout the whole of the following day. The result is not known." Advices from Russia show a more warlike feeling.

> Liverpool. Nov. 10. -Cotton is active, owing to a scarcity of current qualities, and an addescriptions. Sales of the week 77,000 bales nearly one third of which was for speculation and export. Breadstuffs generally have advanced, and all descriptions elesed active. Flour has advanced

1s.; wheat 3d.; corn 2s. 6d. Provisions are unchanged. Sugars have considerably advanced. Money is easier. Consols 887 for money The business in American stocks was limited Virginia 5's 84 @ 85; Maryland steeling 91 @

A telegraphic despatch, dated at London this morning, states that the corn market is very firm, and that flour and wheat has advanced at last man to support a dissolution of the Mexi-can Union. His only wish is to see his cour-

# ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The published despatches from the Commanding Generals of the Allies are to October 27th. These announce the decision to garrison Kinburn with French troops, and the ex pected return of the English to the Crimea early in November.

An exchange of prisoners with the Russians had brought from Odessa, on the 25th ultimo,

152 officers and soldiers. The prisoners had been kept at Vorentz, on the Don, and when they left there were only two remaining, who were sick, and fifty-one deserters. Reconnoissances continued, but no fighting of any importance had occurred. Gen. Simp-

son pronounces the weather "magnificent, and says the health of the English troops i "all that can be desired." Gen. Pelissier, in his order of the day, October 20th, says, the their capital is \$50,000. The number of eral officer, ten other officers, and 1,380 solthe shares of stock is 2,500. To become a diers, who left the place with the honors of war, value of a share in regular instalments. The projectiles, 120,000 cartridges, with ammunitity of flour they desire, at only five per cent.

Advance on the original cost. The operations is the key to the mouth of the Bug and Dnei-

> anticipation of the approaching storm; and at Cherson matters are much in the same state. Cherson matters are much in the same state.
>
> Reports from Russian sources state that considerable reinforcements had recently reached the Crimea, together with an ample supply of the Crimea, together with an ample supply of fairs were progressing favorably with Colonel provisions. The accounts from Vienna con-tinue to repeat the old story, that the Russians were about to take the offensive. The Allied

troops before Sebastopol continued their early morning turnouts, at about five o'clock, though

cold, and were accompanied by severe frost and ice.
The Allied army was still busy with their

some ten thousand men were busy at work on them. Men were also employed in clearing wells, stacking provisions, and, above all, in getting up for themselves shelters of various kinds from the stormy weather of a Crimean of mansions, content themselves with a double

tent or hut.

In Prince Gortschakoff's order of the day an attempt to assassinate the Emperor. The monthly statement of the Bank of France is in the Paris Constitutionnel, (in which the stated to be not of an unfavorable character in General announces that the Emperor has in general, though it shows a diminution of £1,000,000. Its notes in circulation have been tinue the defence of the Russian position in the Crimes, according to circumstances,) there is this significant passage:
"We will never voluntarily abandon this

for the first time, three quarters of an inch thick. Another day like this, and canal navigacountry, where St. Vladimir received the water of grace after his conversion to Christianity; but there are conditions that sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless. The Emperor has deigned to leave me sole judge of the moment when we ought to change our line of defence If it should be the will of God that we should do so, it is for us to prove that we know how FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

## Boston, Nov. 24. - The steamship Canada

The monetary article in the Daily News

dated Friday evening, 9th instant, says: "The English stock market to-day showed decided oyancy, owing chiefly to the support given the recent withdrawing of stock by the public, and to the approaching declaration of the half-yearly dividend on the 7th of December. A rise of three eighths per cent. was temporarily obtained. In the afternoon, however, the market, though retaining steadiness of character. experienced a relapse, and the closing quotations were only one quarter per cent. highe was quieter, the rates ruling as before. At Paris, to-day, the three per cents closed a shade lower than the quotations of Thursday. It is ment of the three-quarters of a million will be paid by the subscribers on the 23d instant, it is evident that the drain of specie this quarter, cheap rates: coupled with the still unsatisfied requirements of the Bank of France, will tend to diminish the belief which for some time has been entertained, that the money market might be expected to derive great benefit from any arrivals The British Government has officially pro ibited the exportation of saltpetre from the

of Australian gold." East India Company's territories to any other ports but Liverpool and London. The Government has also ordered all vessels that were loading in England with saltpetre and nitrate of soda, for the United States, to discharge the same. The ship Catharine, of New York, Capt Edmands, which was loading at London f Boston, had been ordered by Government to be discharged of the saltpetre on board. The losses by the late gale on the coast of

sent to Nicolaieff. Gen. Luders is posted be- officers of the United States Army who are on a visit of military observation to the scene of hostilities in the East are treated with the same courtesy in the camp of the Allies as when

England are estimated at two and a half mil

enjoying the hospitality of the Russians:
"No. 4. The undermentioned officers of the and forage for their horses, during their stay is months, and a Vienna paper says that the Engineers; Major Mordecai, United States Russian strength now in the Crimea is two Artillery; Captain McClellan, United States Cavalry. CALIFORNIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA .- No.

Orleans, Nov. 24 .- The Daniel Webster arrived here to-day, from Punta Arenas, with California dates of the 5th instant. About two hundred persons had left Sa Francisco, to join Walker's army in Nicaragua. In Oregon, the Indians continued to commit

aging.

The Webster left Punta Arenas on the 19 h Walker was still at Grenada, and had quiet pos session of the Transit Company's route. On the 13th, Mr. Wheeler, the United States Minister, officially recognised the new Government. Walker was daily receiving accessions to his army.

Corral had been found guilty of treason, and shot. Espinosa had vanished. Colonel Kinney was still at Greytown,

FROM MEXICO, —General Alvarez has issued a decree, by which the Government acknowledges all debts contracted by the leaders of the ate revolution for the general good, and classifies the same, and provides for their payment. The debt thus contracted amounts to \$1,800,000 General Vidaurri has sent to General Alva rez despatches, giving a brief account of the movements of Captain Callahan. In the latest of these communications, General Vidaurri congratulates President Alvarez upon the happy termination of the revolution, and the estab lishment of a good Government. He denies ever having had any intention of establishing a Sierra Madre Republic, and says he will be the

try great and happy. IMMIGRATION TO IOWA AND MINNESOTA .- The rush of immigrants to Iowa the present year is truly astonishing. No State, not even Cali-fornia, has obtained so rapid an increase of population as has I owa the past season.
Through May and June, every read to the interior was thronged with covered wagons, accompanied by flocks and herds; and at morning and evening, wherever you went, the encampments along the margin of watercourses remind ed you of the exodus of the Israelites. South ern Minnesota, too, is filling up with great rapidity, and this Territory will soon be knocking at the doors of Congress for admission into the Union. The population of Minnesota and Iowa at the next census will exceed a million and many think Iowa will reach that number.

Dubuque Express.

Louis, Nov. 23.—The committee appointed to investigate the causes of the late railroad cu-lamity at the Gasconade bridge have made two reports. The majority attribute the cause to the high rate of speed at which the train was erossing the bridge, whilst the minority report attributes the disaster to the total insufficience of the bridge to support even its own weight. FROM NICARAGUA .- Late accounts from Nic aregua represent that Gen. Corral had carried out the terms of the treaty, and surrendered his force to Gen. Walker. Don Rivas was duly inaugurated on the 30th ultimo, as President, It was understood that Parker H. French would

THE GASCONADE BRIDGE DISASTER. - St.

y known who has been elected Governor of the

MARYLAND ELECTION .- The following is the full vote of Maryland on the State ticket: Comptroller-Bowie, 39,160; Purnell, 41,961. Lottery Commissioner-Gale, 39,212; McPhail,

41,750. Purnell's majority, 2,801; McPhail's majority, 2,538. najority, 2,538.

The next House of Delegates of this State

will consist of 14 Democrats, 6 Whigs, and 62 Know Nothings. The Senate will consist of 5 Democrats, 9 Whigs, and 8 Know Nothings. The Know Nothing majority on joint ballot will be 28. COLLISION ON A RAILROAD, -Buffalo, Nor

22.-Last night's express train of the Buffalo and Brantford railroad ran into a wood train near Caledonia, smashing several cars, and killing four German laborers, names unknown. A man named McCormick had both his legs broken. A Mr. Wilson had one leg broken and the other badly crushed. THE WEATHER AT ALBANY .- Albany, Nov.

22.-Winter is fairly upon us; the northwestern

blast is searching and severe. We are in the midst of a gale of wind. Ice made last night

tion must be suspended on account of the snow

Judge Grier, of the U.S. Supreme Court, has decided, on a suit instituted in Pennsylvania, that the legal weight of a ton of coal is 2,240 pounds, and that no State law can be enacted altering the quantity. According to this decision, every coal dealer who gives but 2,000 pounds makes the ton only 2,000 pounds, and a violent warfare has for some time been waged against the coal dealers, with the result as above stated

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city have published in pamphlet form the speeches recently delivered by the Hon. William H. Seward at Albany and Buffalo, and, in order to give them as general a circulation as possible. have determined to send them at the following Speeches at Albany and Buffalo, in onpamphlet, at \$2 per hundred copies.

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